

RED CROSS NOTES.

An Appeal for Your Spare Clothing by the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Back of the German wall that has hemmed in Belgium and a part of Northern France, ten million human beings look to us for clothing as well as food. We who are well clothed can hardly appreciate in what dire need these people are for lack of necessities. Stocks of clothing and raw material are long since exhausted. There are no imports other than those the Commission for Relief in Belgium has been permitted to make, and these never have been sufficient. The world is now short of both clothing and raw material, so the Commission can no longer purchase what is needed. But you can give it.

The very wonderful results of the clothing campaign of last March assisted in helping to meet the demands, but when we realize that there are ten million inhabitants in the occupied regions, most of whom must look to the outside world for protection against the rigors of winter, it is seen that we cannot send too much. As long as the war lasts, Belgium and occupied France must depend chiefly on America for aid. To insure the steady supply of garments which are so much needed we appeal again to the generosity of the American public to give and give largely.

The Kind of Garments Needed. Every kind of garment, for all ages and both sexes, is urgently needed. In addition, piece goods—light warm cotton flannel and other kinds of cloth from which to make garments for new born babies, ticking, sheeting and blankets, woolen goods of any kind—and shoes of every size are asked for. Scrap leather is needed for repairing footwear.

Since the clothes will be subjected to the hardest kind of wear, only garments made of strong and durable materials should be sent. It is useless to offer to any afflicted population garments of flimsy material or gaudy coloring. Make the gifts practical.

Garments need not be in perfect condition. A hundred thousand destitute women in the occupied regions are eager to earn a small livelihood by repairing gift clothing and making new garments adapted to needs with which they are familiar.

Garments Needed—Men's Wear. Shirts (preferably of work suits (overalls) light colored flannel suits (three piece), undershirts, undershirts, trousers, coats, shoes, overcoats, sweaters, vests, socks (sizes 10 1/2 and 11).

Women's Wear. Skirts, drawers, corset slips, petticoats, blouses, shirts, overcoats, suits (two piece), pinaflores, shoes, cloth hats, knitted caps, stockings (sizes 7 and 8).

Boys' Wear. Shirts, union suits, undershirts, trousers, coats, suits, shoes, overcoats, sweaters, socks (sizes 1 to 9).

Girls' Wear. Dresses, skirts, overcoats, night dresses, drawers, stockings (sizes 1 to 6), undergarments, petticoats, suits (two piece), blouses, shoes.

Boys' and Girls' Wear. Hooded caps, pinaflores, woolen union suits.

Infants' Wear. Swan skin swaddling clothes, cradle clothes, bodices, cradle dresses, sweaters, bonnets, bibs, nickerchiefs, diapers, shoes, baby dresses, hooded cloaks, jackets, shawls, socks.

Miscellaneous. Bed ticks, bed sheets, pillow cases, blankets, mufflers.

Woolen goods of any kind whatsoever are acceptable; soft hats and caps for all ages, and sweaters of any kind and size.

Men's shirts and pajamas, so worn or shrunken as no longer to be serviceable, are particularly welcome, since the material can be utilized for making children's garments.

Do Not Send Garments of flimsy material or gaudy coloring, ball dresses, high-heeled slippers, etc.

Stiff hats, either men's or women's, straw, dress or derby. Anything containing rubber, raincoats, rubber boots, etc. Note: Rubber heels can easily be removed from shoes.

Books, toys, soap, toilet articles. Notes or communications of any sort or description must positively not be sent.

Sumter's allotment in this noble cause is 3,034 pounds of clothing. The date set for this campaign is September 23rd to 30th. Before that time comes, it is hoped that every person will have gathered up a large pile of clothing in order that it might be ready to deliver when the committees are ready to receive it.

CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK.

To Meet in Sumter November 20th.

A letter has been received from Dr. A. T. Jamison, of Greenwood, president of the South Carolina Conference of Social Work, formerly called the State Conference of Charities and Corrections, accepting invitation of the Sumter Chamber of Commerce to hold its 1918 convention in this city, November 19th and 20th.

It is thought that between fifty and sixty members will attend. The sessions of this highly educational and entertaining conference will be held in the auditorium of the Girls' High School by invitation from Dr. S. H. Edmunds, Superintendent, and the City Board of Education.

The sessions will be six in number, and will be open to the public as the objects of the State Conference of Social Work is to get into the closest possible touch with the general public on a number of social questions. Dr. Jamison writes that the program will have most of its topics to bear one way or another on the subject of war activities, and there will be a number of representative speakers from within and without this State.

Sumter is delighted to have the pleasure and the honor of entertaining this body of intelligent men and women, and the people of this city will show their appreciation when the time arrives.

LIEUT. DAVID W. LORING DEAD IN FRANCE.

War Department Message to Mrs. Loring Announces His Death of Wounds on August 21—Was Eager to Go to France and Fight.

The Wilmington Star has the following to say in reference to the death of Lieut. David W. Loring. Lieut. Loring has made his home in Wilmington for several years, and entered the service with the Wilmington troops:

"David Worth Loring, second lieutenant in the 115th machine gun battalion, Wilmington troops, is dead in France. A message from the war department to his wife, Mrs. Viola Shaw Loring, 309 North Front street, announced the distressing news yesterday, stating that he died August 21 of wounds received in action.

Lieut. Loring was about 32 years of age, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Loring of Sumter, S. C. Mrs. Loring having been Miss Nessie Green of this city. When the war began, he was first lieutenant in the Wilmington Light Infantry. When a weeding out process was begun in the national guard, he was thrown out on the ground of physical disability. The experience was a bitter one for the young man, but it did not daunt him. He underwent an operation to repair the physical defect, a minor matter, and although he had served as first lieutenant, he pluckily went to Camp Sevier enlisted as a private in Company C, cavalry, Captain Tom Gause commanding. Not long afterward he was commissioned second lieutenant in the reorganized command which is now 115th machine gun battalion, and went overseas last May.

No young American athirst for playing a part in the Great Adventure in behalf of world democracy was inspired by a more indefatigable spirit than this young man. His determined effort to force his way into the army for overseas duty, after having been rejected, was an inspiration to those who knew of the circumstances. He was animated by the spirit that is making the American forces in France the arbiters of the world war. Wilmington has been called upon so far to give three other noble young men in this war, and now has given a fourth; and in the fortunes of war may have to yield up many another hero in the struggle for the rights of humanity; but none she has given and none she may give will approach the heroic more closely, though all are heroes, than David Worth Loring, who could have stayed out of the fight, doubtless, and who chose to go with his comrades and die for his country.

Mrs. Loring, who is a daughter of Mrs. N. G. Shaw, 309 North Front street, will have the spontaneous, unmeasured sympathy of the community, and the city will share with the dead officer's parents and other relatives the unutterable grief that has come to them.

With the death of David Loring passes the last of the Loring name. He was the only child and is survived only by his father and his widow, who was Miss Viola Shaw of Wilmington. He was 32 years of age and was married two years ago. He attended the University of South Carolina several sessions. About four or five years ago he went to Wilmington to enter the office of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

What Is Said to Be Object of the Movement in Macedonia.

Washington, Sept. 18.—It has been hinted in military circles for some months that this autumn would see major operations on the Macedonian front, and from the news of the past few days it appears that it has begun. While not possible to give the number of men that it is intended will participate, its object is clear to cut off Turkey, crush Bulgaria, free Serbia, and Jugoslavi of southern Austria.

U. S. Chemists Supplying Dyes Formerly Made in Germany.

The remarkable success of the American chemists and chemical manufacturers in developing the dyestuffs industry, when the supplies of dyes from Germany were cut off, is strikingly shown in a report just issued by the United States Tariff Commission, entitled "Census of Dyes and Coal-Tar Chemicals, 1917."

At the outbreak of the European war, Germany dominated the world's trade in dyes and drugs derived from coal tar. Before the war seven American firms manufactured dyes from imported German materials. In 1917, 190 American concerns were engaged in the manufacture of dyes, drugs and other chemicals derived from coal tar, and of this number, 81 firms produced coal-tar dyes from American materials which were approximately equivalent in total weight to the annual imports before the war. The total output of the 190 firms, exclusive of those engaged in the manufacture of explosives and synthetic resins, was over 54,000,000 pounds with a value of about 69 million dollars.

Large amounts of the staple dyes for which there is a great demand are now being manufactured in the United States. A few of the important dyes, such as the vat dyes derived from Alizarin, anthracene, and carbazol, are still not made. The needs of the wool industry are being more satisfactorily met than the needs of the cotton industry.

The report gives in detail the names of the manufacturers of each dye or other product and the quantity and value of each produced, except in cases where the number of producers is so small that the operations of individual firms would be disclosed. Seventeen hundred and thirty-three chemists or engineers were engaged in research and chemical control of this new industry, or 8.8 per cent of the total of 19,643 employees. The report also contains an interesting account of the history and development of the industry since the outbreak of the European war.

Notice to Subscribers

Under order of the government publishers are not permitted to send newspapers to subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions in advance. This order goes into effect October 1st and we are required to discontinue all papers sent to subscribers who are in arrears. This order is mandatory and no exceptions can be made. Therefore, on October 1st all papers will be discontinued for which the subscriber has not been paid up to or beyond October 1st.

The date to which the subscription has been paid is indicated on the label of each individual subscriber, and every subscriber is requested to inspect the label on his paper and ascertain the date of his subscription expiration. If anyone finds that he is in arrears he is asked to promptly remit in payment of the amount due for subscription and for one year in advance at the rate of One Dollar and Fifty cents (\$1.50) per year.

We do not wish to discontinue a single subscriber, and we ask that each and every one will remit by mail or call at the office and settle the account due for past subscription and make payment for a year in advance, as required by the Government order. Many of our subscribers have been in our mailing list for almost a life-time and have paid their subscription at their convenience, sometimes the payments being made at intervals of several years; but the Government has forbidden this practice, which has been mutually agreeable, and we are now forced to put our subscription list on a strictly cash in advance basis. We hope that our readers will cooperate with us in carrying out the order and that we shall not have to discontinue any of our subscribers.

The country is generally more prosperous and money is more plentiful than ever before, consequently it will be no hardship for any of our subscribers to pay the amount due us. We have carried the accounts of hundreds of subscribers year after year, in hard times, when money was scarce, and now that we are required to enforce the cash in advance rule, we feel assured that our readers will reciprocate by making settlement before October 1st.

IF YOUR PAPER IS NOT PAID UP TO OCTOBER 1ST IT WILL BE DISCONTINUED ON THAT DATE. THIS IS A GOVERNMENT ORDER AND CANNOT BE DISOBEYED.

OSTEEN PUBLISHING CO.,
H. G. OSTEEN, Manager.

BOLL WEEVIL DAMAGE.

All of Lower and Middle South Carolina Will be Heavily Infested.

Clemson College, Sept. 17.—In some sections of the State there seems to be considerably widespread misinformation or lack of proper understanding of the relation between altitude and the movements of the boll weevil. Many intelligent people seem to believe that the boll weevil will do little or no damage in South Carolina except in those few counties where the altitude is less than five hundred feet above sea level.

While it is true that altitude has considerable effect upon the migratory movements of the boll weevil, there is every reason to feel that in South Carolina the boll weevil will not stop at any such altitude as five hundred feet. While mean temperatures decrease rapidly with increasing altitudes, it is true also that higher winter temperatures and heavier rainfall during the growing season are two factors which are very favorable to the movements of the weevil. In South Carolina, these two factors will favor the spread of the weevil in spite of altitude.

There is little direct evidence of the effect of altitude on the weevil migrations, but it appears that the weevil has never been able to establish himself in altitudes over two thousand feet. He is found frequently one thousand feet above the sea level and there are many localities in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and in fact practically all the States where the weevil has been found, in which he has done great damage at altitudes over five hundred feet.

When the weevil arrived at the mouth of the Savannah river he reached the parting of the ways. Until that time his migrations coincided rather closely with parallels of latitude, but careful students of the relations which temperature and moisture bear to weevil movements feel sure that he will travel in this State by line of equal temperatures rather than by parallels of latitude.

Over a belt of about sixty miles long the coast weevil damage may be

expected to be as high as ninety per cent in some years. From this belt northward the damage will gradually decrease; but all the territory south of the line which extends from Augusta to Marlboro county may be expected to be in the belt of heavy weevil damage, and there are no altitudes in that territory from which we may expect any relief.

ALLIED SUCCESS IN MACEDONIA.

Moving Forward and Capturing Prisoners, Guns and Other Booty.

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 17.—The allied forces on the Macedonian front penetrated nearly four and a-half miles on a front of fifteen and a-half miles, and have captured four thousand prisoners, it is officially announced. They also captured thirty guns and considerable booty.

Advanced Ten Miles on Macedonian Front.

London, Sept. 18, 4.45 P. M.—The Bulgarian resistance on the Macedonian front is weakening. The allies have advanced an average of ten miles, according to the latest report.

Mr. Baker War Y. M. C. A. Secretary.

The members of the Men's Organized Bible Class of the Presbyterian Church had the privilege of hearing an address by Mr. Baker who is making Sumter his headquarters while representing the government in the interest of the United War Work for whose maintenance one hundred and seventy million dollars will be raised during the month of November. Mr. Baker has a very pleasing personality and is a very interesting speaker. In his address last Sunday morning he set forth very clearly the plans and purposes of the various war organizations that are maintained for the benefit of our soldiers. Mr. Baker is general manager of the campaign to be conducted in the district comprising Clarendon, Lee, and Sumter counties. Mr. Baker has made Sumter his headquarters and will be pleased to meet the men and women of the city just as rapidly as practicable.

Fair Price List for Week Ending September 24th.

Commodity	Wholesale	Retail
Plain flour	\$11.50 to 12.50 24 basis	\$1.55 to 1.70
Self-rising flour	\$11.75 to 12.50 24 lb. basis	\$1.60 to 1.70
Corn meal	4.35 to 4.505 to 5 3-4c lb.
Grits	\$5.00 to 5.756 to 7c pound
Blue Rose rice	9 1-2 to 10c	12 to 12 1-2c lb.
Sugar	\$8.40 to 10.40	\$9.40 to 11.40
Dried beans	16 to 17 1-2	20c
Lard—pure	29 to 30c lb.	32 1-2 to 33c
Lard—Compound	23 1-4 to 24 3-4c	27 to 30c pound
Evaporated milk (small)	\$3.35 to 4.25	5 1-2 to 7 1-2c
Evaporated milk (large)	\$5.50 to 6.25	12 1-2 to 15c
Canned Corn No. 2	\$1.75 to \$2.50 (different grades)	24 to 25c
Canned tomatoes No. 2	\$1.60 to 1.65	15 to 20c
Canned tomatoes No. 3	\$2.00 to \$2.25	20 to 25c
Canned peas No. 2	\$1.85 to 2.50 (different grades)	20 to 25c
Canned syrup	\$5.50 to 6.00 case	\$1.00 to 1.10 gal.
Canned pork & beans No. 2	1.75 to 2.00	17 1-2 to 20c
Cheese	29 to 33c lb.	35 to 40c
Butter	51 to 53c lb.	55 to 60c lb.
Hams	33 to 37c lb.	27 1-2 to 40c lb.
Bacon, sides	27 to 29c lb.	30 to 33 1-3c

Commodity	Wholesale	Retail
7 pounds	10 to 12c lb.	15c
15 pounds	17c lb.	20c lb.
25 pounds	16 to 17c lb.	20c lb.
50 pounds	16c lb.	20c lb.
100 pounds	12 to 13c lb.	15c lb.
200 pounds	12c lb.	15 to 20c lb.
Drum	14 to 16c lb.	15c lb.
Shoppers	12c lb.	15c lb.
Spanish Mackerel	22c	25c lb.

APPROVED:

Abe Ryttenberg, representing the wholesale dealers.
D. G. F. Bultman, representing the retail dealers.
Mrs. J. A. Ryttenberg, representing the consumers.
Mrs. H. G. Osteen, Mrs. E. H. Moses, statisticians. U. S. Food Administration; E. I. Reardon, Assistant Food Administrator, Chairman, Sumter Price Interpreting Board, U. S. Food Administration.

FLOUR AND SUGAR CONSERVATION.

Statement from State Chairman Conservation and Production.

Columbia, Sept. 16.—"We had a big wheat crop this year, so there is no necessity of conserving. There is plenty of sugar in the country; the warehouses of wholesale grocers are filled with it. We can all use all the sugar we want."

Reports of this kind, probably circulated by German propagandists in this State, are denied by William Elliott, food administrator for South Carolina. The housewife can make no greater mistake than to be led astray by such reports and suggestions. Statements of this kind tend to slacken the efforts of the patriotic public by clouding the real situation.

"The new wheat conservation program must be observed so that we may not only feed the allies but that we may build up a reserve for the future," says the food administration. "The changing of the 50-50 rule to the 80-20 rule does not mean conservation of wheat is no longer necessary. With the new wheat crop the food administration has been enabled to modify the wheat regulations, but those new regulations must be rigidly observed."

"The use of corn bread should be continued. Corn meal for corn bread should be purchased in addition to that bought with standard wheat flour. Corn meal bought as a substitute should be used in wheat bread. Only flours and meals are substitutes now. Rice, rolled oats, oat meal, hominy, grits, and edible corn starch no longer are on the lists."

"Sugar must be conserved in the household. There is a serious shortage of sugar. Those who take more than their share from the nation's sugar bowl are doing an unpatriotic act."

"All kinds of food should be used without waste. America must not fall short of her obligation to her men on the fighting front nor to the soldiers and civilians of the Allies. The food conservation efforts of the American people literally held the Allies together through the spring and summer. We cannot rest on our oars now or until the war is won."

Notes of the City Schools.

The work of the city schools has begun in the most auspicious way. In the number of pupils in attendance, in the healthy and vigorous appearance of the pupils, and in the evident zeal of the pupils, the promises are exceedingly bright for a most successful year. All the pupils and teachers seem to be imbued with the determined purpose to make this year the best year in every way in the history of the school.

In the High Schools we are trying an experiment this year by extending the school day 20 minutes. All who are connected with the school have realized how important it is to have the services of the boys and girls on the outside just as much as practicable, and, paradoxical as it may seem, this is one of the reasons for lengthening the school day. We thus hope by having this extended period in school to arrange for supervised study in the High School. This sort of study should be very much more profitable than the aimless study that the pupil frequently does at home. This will give the pupil more time at home free from his school duties.

In addition to this, while the time in school may seem longer, there is not the necessity for the nervous strain that pupils and teachers feel when they know their time is very limited. Another consideration is that the teachers will have in the classroom more time for actual teaching.

For these considerations, it is believed that the experiment will prove successful. It is believed also that the 20 minutes asked will not seriously disarrange the order of our home affairs; for pupils are frequently detained later than this to make up work after school.

The sole purpose of the experiment is, of course, the entire welfare of the High School students. The school approaches every experiment with a perfectly open mind, and while this experiment is being tried, it is earnestly asked and hoped that the school will have the sympathetic cooperation of all the parents.

This proposed change applies only to the High School. The Primary and Elementary schools will operate upon the same schedule as that of last year.

Stop "Joy Riding."

Columbia, Sept. 18.—Governor Manning yesterday issued the following statement relative to the people's disregard for the fuel administration's request to conserve the supply of gasoline by the elimination of "joy riding" on Sundays:

"It is a pain and mortification that the government's request to automobile owners not to use their cars on Sundays has not been more generally regarded."

"Is it lack of information that this request has not reached them, or is it indifference?"

"The large cities in the North and East are reported to have complied with the government's request."

In Washington, a city of great activity, it is reported that no cars are running on Sunday, except electric cars.

"I again urge our people to see that this request of the government is respected and complied with."

"Public sentiment can make itself felt so that the indifferent, the uninformed and those lacking in patriotism can be made to conform to the government's plans."

"I call on communities to consider this matter and to see to it that there are no offenders."

Howard Archer Killed in Action.

News has been received that Howard Archer was killed in action on August 24th. He was a brother of Mr. Will J. Archer, and for a number of years made his home in Sumter with his widowed mother and his brothers.

FARMERS AND THE DRAFT.

Special Care to Be Taken to Defeat Agricultural Workers.

Working under rules of the war department for executing the new draft law of September 12, special provision is made informing the district boards in regards to farm labor requirements in order that necessary food production may be maintained.

A plan has been agreed upon by the War Labor Policies Board, Provost Marshal General, Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Labor to put into deferred classification such persons in the new draft as are necessary in agriculture, industry and other occupations. Three advisers are to be associated with each district draft board for the purpose of presenting facts relative to the supply of necessary workers within these occupational groups, namely, (a) Necessary skilled farm labor in necessary agricultural enterprises (deferred class II) (b) Necessary assistant associate, or hired manager of necessary agriculture enterprise (Deferred class III) (c) Necessary sole managing controlling or directing head of necessary agricultural enterprise (deferred class IV).

The language characterizing these three districts groups means that a skilled farm laborer must have the knowledge and the ability to do skilled farm work; that he must labor six full days in each and every week. And when he is recommended by his employer as a skilled laborer he is expected by the government to work six full days and toll longer hours, and when he fails to do this he is then regarded more essential for the army than he is for agricultural work. Under class (b) a necessary assistant associate or hired manager of necessary agricultural enterprise must have the ability and the experience to manage a farm without the presence of the owner. Under class (c) a necessary sole managing controlling or directing head of necessary agricultural enterprise must have the knowledge of intelligent management of a farm; he must be sole director and owner. Must make many times more than he consumes. Must have something to market the year round. The language characterizing the three groups has not a uniform interpretation, and under these 3 groups only do agricultural workers come up for consideration by the district boards. Yet they are to be regarded as necessary in their districts where they live. Only the further duty of the United States farm demonstrators are to get facts regarding a shortage and a surplus of farm laborers, how many acres of tillable lands idle because of farm workers and operators. This is done in order that where there are workers not sufficiently necessary in one district to entitle them to deferred classification they may be transferred to other districts in which they are needed. We are to canvass the county and get facts only regarding agricultural workers. We are to send their names to the district board only as information so when they claim deferred classification on agricultural enterprise the district board will have something to refer to. We are required to fill out a questionnaire making a duplicate copy of the specific numbers that come up under the three groups already mentioned.

The kind of agricultural workers are: General farmers, fruit raisers, stock raisers, dairymen, poultrymen, gardeners or truckers, nurserymen, other agricultural pursuits. I will be glad to confer with any farmer that had laborers affected by the registration of September 12. We are urged to tell them of their rights under this new ruling. Friday, Sept. 20 I will be at Rembert from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. At Dairzell from 2.30 p. m. until 5.30 p. m. Saturday, Sept. 21 I will be at R. W. Westberry's office on Liberty Street all day Sunday, 22nd I will speak at Pisgah Hill Baptist church on what is required under the new registration: Monday Sept. 23 I will be at Congruity from 10.30 a. m. to 2.30 p. m. I will be at Mayesville from 4.30 p. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sept. 24 I will be at Shiloh from 10.30 a. m. to 12.30 p. m. September 25 I will be at Privater from 10.30 a. m. to 12.30 p. m., at Manchester from 2.30 p. m. to 4.30 p. m. I will be at the above named places without fail and the farmers may avail themselves of their rights under this new ruling by meeting me and informing me of their laborers that were affected by the draft and giving me facts as to shortage and surplus. By so doing you will be rendering a distinct service to the district boards and to the whole country. But the information should be prompt before the classification of registrants begins. Once a skilled farm worker who might probably be more useful in agricultural than in the army is placed in Class I, either because he is at the time of registration in some other occupation or because he is not regarded as necessary to agriculture in his own district, he will probably find it very difficult to have his classification changed.

H. A. Woodard,
U. S. Farm Demonstrator.

FAY BROUGHT BACK.

Escaped Prisoner Returned From Spain.

New York, Sept. 17.—"Lieut." Robert Fay, convicted German agent who escaped from Atlanta federal prison more than two years ago, and was caught recently in Spain, has been brought back to this country and is in the custody here of the department of justice. He reached here today under guard from New London, Conn., where he arrived from Spain on a United States naval vessel."

Disposition of his case awaits instructions from Washington, it was announced by the department of justice officers here.

Fay, who styled himself a Lieutenant in the Prussian army, was sent to Atlanta to serve a three year sentence after his conviction in the New York federal court on the charge of conspiring with others in a plot to blow up entente ships leaving New York harbor. Fay had perfected a powerful bomb, designed to blow up a ship's stern.